





POLITICAL.

tion of censure. As announced in the previous summary, Mr. Reid had moved,—“1. That

After this admission Mr. Reil hastened to assure the House that he had no confidence whatever in this miserable Administration. It did not follow because he approved of its action at Broad Hill that he would withdraw any one of its points on which he claimed that the Ministry was unworthy of the confidence of Parliament. He raised a general laugh when he indicated how Government could avoid putting the country to the disturbance of a general election. He had to do was to walk out of office, and refrain from advising his Excellency to dissolve Parliament. The sarcasm of this remark put the Government in a much better humour, and Mr. Reil went on in a lighter vein, offering words of comfort.

Thus the House divided for the third time, and last time, and for a while, so even though members divided in rather side, it seemed as if they were all over with the Government. Many specialists expressed this view of the case, but their hasty opinions were soon shown to be erroneous. The greater number of the freetraders, including Sir Henry Parkes, voted with the Free; but there were several exceptions, the most prominent being Mr. Wainwright. He, however, was not a Free man. He wanted, who some days ago indicated his intention of supporting the Government. Other freetraders, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Gillies, Mr. Collins, and Mr. Booth, took the same course. Of the labour party which includes 16 protectionist members, only 1 supported the Government, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Eiden, Mr. Davis, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Houghton voted

colonies, or such of them as are like to contribute towards the expense. Queensland is one of the colonies willing to join, and, as she is much troubled with pleuro-pneumonia, is anxious to obtain the remedy as soon as possible. The whole scheme of the Institute, as between the colonies, has not yet been definitely settled, and it is questionable whether anything will be done in the matter until the Mines Department obtains permanent possession of Rodd Island. The Institute, when formed, will probably be situated in New South Wales, and very likely at Rodd Island. The officers of the Mines Department state that they know of no more suitable place for it. When the department obtains possession of the island, which it will probably do in a little

committee at Broken Hill affairs in the Be-

revenue as a present. I think that the revenue would be provided from the totalisator which would be at the disposal of the racing clubs, and increase the stakes which are present being run for. Where £1000 is available at present, he insists that the receipts from the totalisator would bring the amount very short of something like £10,000. It would also add, do away with some of the worst features of the racecourse, but would not interfere with legitimate backers of horses.

After a protracted hearing, the sec-

elects by the sheepowners who pay it  
ment? 2. If so, are you in favour of li  
operations of the board of directors to  
freezing works to freeze, export, and  
or beef at owners' risk only—in effect, to  
by law a system of co-operation of stock  
a special purpose? 3. Would you allow  
of directors to give bonuses for export  
companies? 4. Would you favour an ad  
one farthing or one halfpenny per head  
In connection with the subject it may  
that it has been shown that before a  
paying value can be given to store sheep  
South Wales an annual export trade of  
four millions of sheep must be created.  
be done by private enterprise when the

## ARTESIAN WA

districts the records of rainfall in January are even now above the usually falls during 12 months are still a few districts with comparatively in a droughty condition. 4 6-11; Broken Hill, 5 7-6; Hillston, 8 8-7; Meniadi, 4 4-2; 7 3-3; and Wilcannia, 4 10, are which have been least favoured by rain.

Not for 16 years has there been a drought so severe as to approach to the violence attained by the 24th ultimo. At 2.30 a.m. the strong gale force, or 30 miles per hour, was accompanied by a thunder, fierce squalls, and flashes at that hour rendered this hideous enough. Still the wind

E. R.	Kiddy, living with her husband
W. H.	killed by the fall of a tree.

the 18  
average high  
but there  
are com-  
Bourke,  
ston, 8-31;  
Wentworth,  
the centre  
recent rains.  
near ap-  
the storm of  
wind was at  
hour. Loud  
lightning  
might quite  
ceased until 7

The husband was engaged to buy many profits have been main

COMMER-

most fortnight have  
yet no disposition  
involving the  
have money are  
mortgage invest-  
ment or corporation  
they will be bent at  
the fact that New  
York stock has been sold  
nearly never before  
more unprofitably be-

DHED FRUIT, &c.  
4 1/2 to 4 1/2; sultana,  
muscatels, 1s 3d; Jor-  
2d; Barcelona, 3d;  
assorted, 11s to 12s;  
11 1/2d.

DYOGA AND CHEMICALS  
tertiary acid, 1s 2d,  
70 per cent., 11s 10s;  
soda crystals, £5 10s;  
to 11i, citric acid,  
rosin, G grade, £5 10s.

FISH.—Tinned salmon  
3s to 3s 6d for quality  
halves; lobsters, 11s  
4s 1/2; fresh, herring,

ned. And until more

Currants, 4½d; elemes,  
 5½d—new fruit, 5½d;  
 almonds, 1s 8d; dates,  
 American canned fruits,  
 bottled fruits, 10s 6d to  
 —Cream of tartar, 11½d;  
 kope; caustic soda,  
 bicarbonate of soda, 20 10s;  
 ores of sulphur, 10 10s  
 10d; bluestone, 11s;  
 whitening, 56s.  
 from 6s to 7s; sardines  
 ore, 5s 3d to 6s for  
 11s 6d; oysters, 6s to  
 3d to 4s 6d each.

100

1





## Special Advertisements

Such statements have been made

AMPAONE

EXTRA

COVER

Reims, the 18th May, 1926.

Dear Chamberlain:—

THE "DAILY NEWS" has thought it desirable to show that they are misleading. The extent to which the Australian banks had been discredited at the date of our latest advice will be seen from the Stock Exchange for their share of the comparison with those six months and twelve months earlier.

Banks.	Aug. '25.	Feb. '26.	Aug. '26.
Australian	100	100	100
New South Wales	100	100	100
New Zealand	100	100	100
Commercial of Australia	100	100	100
London, Chartered & Co.	100	100	100
National of Australia	100	100	100
Bank of New South Wales	100	100	100
Bank of Australia	100	100	100

Within the year between the period named four of these institutions demonstrated a tendency to give reduced dividends, but the decline in price has affected all the banks, and as it is no doubt to be accounted for chiefly by the general discredit which has been thrown upon all the banks of Great Britain. The *Daily News* is unfortunately correct in calling attention to the fact that the leading Australian banks retain the confidence of British depositors. The latest report issued by the Bankers' Association capital used by all the banks in the business larger than at any previous period. According to a compilation in the *Australian Insurance and Banking Review*, the outside resources employed by the banks in Australia by the end of 1925 published in the half-year ended 30th June, amounted to £257,771,000, as against £235,216,000 in the preceding year. In 1890, it is true that there was a total withdrawal of £112,088,000 from the funds of the two banks which had failed. It cannot therefore be said that the latest reports of our banks show any general reduction in the amount of deposits such as to indicate a decline in public confidence in them in Great Britain.

The withdrawal of British deposits from Australian banks would, no doubt, be regarded as undesirable by their managers, but it is not probable that they will profitably be extending their business and feeding the general enterprises of colonialization. Money cannot be better employed by those who are unable to use it under their personal supervision than through the medium of a banking institution with their numerous branches throughout this Continent. It should inspire confidence in English capitalists to learn that their £257,000,000 is only a small part of the larger total of £112,088,000 which colonial banks have advanced to the banks. And that confidence should be still further strengthened by the knowledge that the investing public of the colonies at the present time are still confident that it is believed in Australia that the banks of issue are the soundest institutions in which their money can be invested. Despite the occurrences of the past years, the ordinary sale of a bank is probably as profitable as in any other business. The losses by depositors in Australian banks of issue during the last thirty years would not represent nearly one per cent. of the total amount at present lodged in the banks. It is not probable as a reassuring feature that the probable withdrawal of British deposits from Australian banks would be more than made good by money obtainable in the colonies. The late reduction in deposits in the colonies is believed in by the public, who were anxious to lodge money at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. And the raising of the rate would again very soon draw an increase of deposits more than sufficient to make up for any withdrawals by British depositors.

The position, however, has its lessons for Australian bank directors and managers. The whole question of the advantages and disadvantages of borrowing in the colonies is a subject which should be then for closer consideration. The profits of cheap English money they have known for many years. From the disadvantages of two or three of them have suffered, and now they are gradually withdrawn. The employment of large amounts of British capital is attended with risks, and which some of the banks do not care to face. They borrow comparatively little in the colonies, and they are not likely to place foreign capital more largely will reconsider the questions involved. Generally, we believe, they are agreed on the very salutary policy of accepting deposits for two, three, or four years, rather than for a shorter period. Indeed, many of them will only receive deposits for periods of two years and upwards. The new policy prevents any inconvenience which would be occasioned by the withdrawal of British deposits, and in a short space of time should there be a scare. The employment of outside capital in large amounts cannot be too carefully safeguarded by a condition of the kind which the Union Bank of Australia has imposed. An amount of British capital as some other Australian banks have £750,000 of in the form of inscribed stock deposits with an extended currency. An enlargement of this policy would tend to increase the security of the banks. It would in several respects be better if a larger proportion of the total banking funds were represented by "preferred" capital. Banks do not like to reduce their dividends, which might reduce the value of the amount of shareholders' funds. But safety is to be regarded as the first consideration, and profit the second. Our English readers, however, will be glad to know that, in view of the unsettled conditions in the colonies, the banks of the colonies, the banks strengthened their position. They showed a determination to stand together when the occasion seemed to require it. And they thus furnished the evidence for warning against the policy warmly recommended by the whole facts of the case.

The festival of labour comes round to-day once more, and again the streets of the city are thronged with the people. The night-hour procession of the working classes in holiday mood, to the accompaniment of music and bannocks. We have always congratulated the working-man of New South Wales on this privilege, and we are all the more so because of the easy conditions of life in this part of the world of which this eight-hour privilege is the outward and visible sign, but also because it is not a privilege won by direct labour or by the sweat of the brow, but by the gift of the entire community. Indeed, like every other privilege of the working classes enjoy, it dates from a stage in our history before such a thing as direct labour or the "sweat of the brow" had been known. It is known that it has never been made the subject of legal enactment. If the workers of New South Wales put down their tools to-day, and walk in procession to the city, and inquire in any entry in the statute book of the country that they are enabled to do this, but by virtue of the tacit consent and

[illegible]



## 111b; Kensington, 7st 111b; Brown and Gold,

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD**  
 Sir.—It is a fact much to be deplored that unionists have, notwithstanding abundance of patience, not yet learned the lesson that the acceptance of labour is impossible of accomplishment through the medium of "the strike." Every reasonable man must allow that the labourer is entitled to obtain the highest price possible for his services, and to adopt any means in his power for the attainment of this end. It is, therefore, in my opinion, the duty of every man in connection with his fellow-workers, in the

ard, the first of which is timed for 2 p.m. Special trains will as usual convey visitors to the meeting place.

which employ them. The strike at Brod would probably never have taken place had the miners saved out of his earnings sufficient to chase a single share in the mine which as him, this would give the 5000 men a considerable leverage in determining the direction of the financial management of the mine; by making their sweatshare pawns, the shareholders their influence and would still further be strengthened, and if not sufficiently strong then to demolish the plural voting on the basis of plural share they could authorise the expenditure of their

about Trieste, and some small lines were

The same principle could be carried out in public companies, and the unions participate dividends, in addition to the individual's thereof, would eventually become the dominant power in directing the companies. The labourer and the capitalist would merge into one individual, and the fear of strikes against employers would be banished from the land for ever. I do not see this plan would and labour's troubles arise. On the contrary, I am free to admit that the day of labour would be only half finished, but he

Advices from the North state that the blood

would then be exposed to the full glare of day and once fully recognised would be speedily demolished, and victory won by the taxpayer; value; for by making it unprofitable to be out of use, its speculative value would be destroyed, and non-using owners would be glad to get rid of it on the best terms they could make to the desired to profitably utilise it. I am, &c.

W. E. JOHN

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**THE TYRANNY AND WASTE  
SPURIOUS UNIONISM.**

loss with the secretary, Mr. J. O'Donnell, at  
to-morrow :—Pony Handicap of 15 sovs. (1

“**F**ASHION—most striking new fashion—new forms as beneficent as the old—have come and will continue to do good work. The old and the new, the traditional and the spurious unionism exists at the same time. The many to put money into the pockets of the few. The salaries and expenses which are drawn select few of the misleaders of labour come out of the hard earnings and savings of the vast mass of men and their wives.

In the case of some of the unions quite £300 a year is paid away in this fashion, and others cost more, some less, to mismanage. But as each year more and more aggressive organisations have presidents

to Melbourne after 4 p.m.; but the office  
L.C. will not be open during the day owing

more of us, it is that the small and medium-sized firms do not cover the cost of the union. There are about 140 unions. But few of the small and medium organizations, even 10 per cent on this low calculation £20,000 a year, roughly speaking, one thousand six hundred a month. Where is the gold mine which such a dividend to those who work it? The nearly a million and a quarter people in the union and their own showing the agitators claim some sixty thousand as being on the union book. These must be added, of course, the families of others; but making every allowance, the number of us, it is that the small and medium-sized firms do not cover the cost of the union.

ull, was fine, and the special train service con-

to be so unmaking  
thousand a year in taxes and disbursement  
number of small, uneducated, inexperienced  
and then by the nose into every kind of  
muddle, and then leave them, ruined to get on  
mess as best they can. In effect, the workmen  
belong to the unwise numbering less than  
pay away more to their tyrannous rulers the  
other million or so of the population pay the Go  
the Premier, and the whole of the Ministry of  
The present inopportune vote of censure has  
all the business of Parliament to be delayed a  
to the country of several thousands of pounds

over in the hunt, and Llama scored a comfortable

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.  
Sir,—In a former letter I gave five million  
number of sheep which would probably be an  
overestimate, but I will not quarrel with you, as  
you are a man of science, and you will have  
the best of it. I am, &c. WILLIAM COOPER.

Light ran out wide and collided with the Ivy who fell, and Veronica won a good race by

very carefully again, and in endeavoring to get at the number from several different points of view. I have come to the conclusion that in every five years we shall have probably for three years the live from four to five million sheep available for freezing purposes, but a considerable number for freezing and preserving purposes; and for the next year a reduced number, say, about three million for export. The six draughts which were taken between 1861 and 1864 present a very irregular and intermittent supply, and I am sure that the sheep of the future will be much improved.

Mr. Steel's b m Liama, 4 years, set 510, incl. 100 lbs. 1; Mr. H. Clavers's ch m Butte

I will not weary your readers with all the detail upon which the above estimates are based, but briefly state that I have considered the matter from three points of view—1. From what the annual fat sheep should be from 35,000,000 sheep properly managed. 2. From the experience of 50 years, but of course more especially of the five-year period from 1887-91, during which the sharp and severe drought of 1888-90 was experienced. 3. By a comparison with what has been done in New Zealand, taking due allowance for the larger size of that colony, for the earlier maturity of the sheep, and for the abundance of dry

length and a half, two lengths between second and

figures I have given as approximately correct, as applied to the colony in its present state of improvement. I am, &c.,

C. FETHERSTONHAUGH.

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*OUR RAILWAYS.*

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Reading through the lines of your leader in this morning's paper, one can perceive an attempt so stealthily being made by the legalists behind the Railway Act and modify the

Johnson's br m Content, 4 years, 7st 6lb (Wal)

[illegible]

at 5lb; Atlantic, 2nd 3lb; Violin, 1st 3lb; Speculat

competent professional men outside of Paris.  
There is nothing in the payment of members  
so dangerous. I am, &c.,  
Sept. 27. A. G. GRATING.

**AN IMPORTANT ADMISSION.**

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.**

Sir,—Your Broken Hill correspondent reports  
Mr. Trippett, in his address to the strikers  
afternoon of the 27th instant, said:—"A few  
had left the union, but the unions were not

st 5lb; Lucinda, 7st 3lb; Royal Arch, 7st 3lb; C  
st 3lb; Enslie, 7st; Forest Maid, 7st; Blue Boy, 7st.

dispute. The employers had good reasons for opposing that there were men "notorious for never doing a day's work," and therefore sought to improve the contract system as a check on such impudently if it is a good thing for the unions to be rid of such men, it was a right thing for the employers to endeavor to weed them out. Had the men been true to themselves, and the members possessed of that fidelity which characterizes workmen, they would long ago have established quick and ready means of ostracizing those who they now profess to be well rid of, and so avoid

STEWARDS' MILE.—Chatham, 11st 3lb; Shamrock

We observe that Messrs. Turner and Henderson commenced a CASH SALE of BOOKS, and offered reductions, with a view to reduce their very large [Astr.]

au/nla.news-page



**P**URCH, front balcony Bedroom and sitting room, breakfast room, bath, Victorian style.  
**F**URNISHED ROOM, on kitchen, bath, laundry, no, suit married couple, at Biddle's - Boston.  
**ATYMOORE-TYMOORE HOUSE, a charming, well-constructed, beautiful house, 4 stories, 10 days.** Mrs. Davis.

**A**CQUIRE-21, W-1, front balcony, suitable for doctor or dentist, all modern and stable.  
**A**CQUIRE-21, W-1, opposite Post Office, 21, W-1, front balcony, all modern and stable.  
**D**OBLE PARK, Arlington, Mass., 21, W-1, front balcony, all modern and stable.  
**W**ATSON LIVERY BEDROOM, dining, sitting, all modern, suitable family, with a car, two horses.  
Address: 21, W-1, front balcony, all modern and stable.

**N**ORTH BOSTON-Vacation for a couple or a group, private family, at Arthur's, Lawrence St.  
**P**PRIVATE Boarding, 21, W-1, front balcony, all modern and stable.  
Address: 21, W-1, front balcony, all modern and stable.

**S**INGLES Bachelors Room, cont. furn. board up.

**PRINGWOOD**, near Mount St. Elizabeth, 4 blocks  
happy for kids, Cottage to let. **John Anderson**  
**SUPERIOR APARTMENTS** vacant, liberal lease  
and rent, 25 Upper William-st. South, **Edmund**  
**TO LET**, large, airy, comfortable, furnished  
unfurnished, see kitchen. 64 Graham-st., **Paddington**  
**TO LET**, two large unfurnished ROOMS, use of  
bath, 78 Gibson-st., near Belmont Park,  
**AGENCIES** at 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887

**YOUNG GEN.** requires Board and Bed in the  
social family, terms moderate. Dares, S.F.O.

**House, Land, or Wanted.**

**WANTED,** Property, suitable poultry and geese-  
ing, ideally city. Easy terms. Orchard, Brand.

**To Let.**

**BALCONY 5-roomed HOUSE,** rent 1s. 6d.  
10 Cornhill, 10 Cornhill, 10 Cornhill.

**HOUSE to LET** for one family only, 75  
114 St. Asaph 10 South-east, 75 Kent.

**6-roomed HOUSE to LET,** every conven-  
ience, rent 1s. 6d. 10 Cornhill, 10 Cornhill.

**COTTAGE (5 rooms), SHOP,** and stable, along-  
side Peterborough station, to LET, suitable for business  
agency; rent only 1s.

**WILEY, Market Street, Birmingham.**

**MURCH-HILL** To Let, 10 Cornhill, 10 Cornhill.

TERNAN, CANNON-STREET, containing 10 rooms, kitchen,  
 and bathroom, hot and cold water, and central heat.  
 Apply to  
 MILLES and WANE,  
 10, CANNON-STREET, E.C. 4.  
 corner Hunter and George-streets, Sydney.  
**COMMODOUS and well-lighted OFFICES** in  
 LEIT, on second and third floors, fronting Pitt-street,  
 Sydney. For particulars apply to  
 LEIT, 10, CANNON-STREET, E.C. 4.  
 The arrangements are perfect, having been recently completed  
 under the supervision of the Water and Sewerage Board.  
 Apply

**B. BULLEN, Herald Office, Hunter-street.**  
**DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE** for sale, 10 rooms, garden,  
 and bath, 10, CANNON-STREET, E.C. 4.  
 Apply to  
 B. BULLEN, 10, CANNON-STREET, E.C. 4.  
**FOREST LODGE**  
 TO LET.  
 A modern HOUSE, 6 rooms, all conveniences, well  
 furnished, minute tour of bus. Apply and examine, Dryden,  
 10, CANNON-STREET, E.C. 4.  
**FURNISHED COTTAGE, 4 rooms, all con-**  
**veniences.** Lady's Lodge, 10, CANNON-STREET, E.C. 4.  
 Apply to  
 LEIT, 10, CANNON-STREET, E.C. 4.  
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**veniences.** Lady's Lodge, 10, CANNON-STREET, E.C. 4.  
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**veniences.** Lady's Lodge, 10, CANNON-STREET, E.C. 4.  
 Apply to  
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[illegible]

OFFICES AND SHOWS IN LIT., George, narrow, see  
 on street; in LIT., see APPL  
 MILLS and VANL  
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PRINTED.—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRBairn and JAMES FAIRBairn, Printers, at the "Herald Office," No. 7, Strand, near Horse Guards' Church, London, W.C.; and by JAMES FAIRBairn, Printer, at the "Herald Office," Manchester street, Manchester, England, in 1860.